

PUBLIC SAFETY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

0820 Department of Justice

It is the responsibility of the Attorney General to uniformly and adequately enforce the laws of the State of California. Under the direction of the Attorney General, the Department of Justice (DOJ) enforces state laws, provides legal services to state and local agencies, and provides support services to local law enforcement agencies. There are five primary divisions within the department, including (1) Civil Law, (2) Criminal Law, (3) Public Rights, (4) Law Enforcement, and (5) Criminal Justice Information Services. In addition, DOJ's programs include the Division of Gambling Control, the Firearms Division, Executive Programs, and the Directorate and Administration Divisions.

The budget proposes \$606.7 million for the Department of Justice. Of these funds, \$152 million is for the Division of Law Enforcement, \$255.6 million supports the Civil Law, Criminal Law, and Public Rights Programs, and \$152.5 million is for the Criminal Justice Information Services Program, which includes the Hawkins Data Center and other information technology functions of the department. Overall spending would decrease by \$31.1 million, or 4.9 percent, from the revised current-year budget. General Fund support would decrease by \$14.4 million, or 4.5 percent from the revised current-year budget to \$302 million.

Highlights

Executive and Directorate Programs. The Directorate Program consists of the Attorney General's Executive Office, Equal Opportunity Employment Office, and Opinion Unit. The Division of Executive Programs maintains internal and external department communications. It consists of the Office of Legislative Affairs, Crime Violence Prevention Center, special programs, and various communication offices. Budget adjustments include:

- A reduction of \$600,000 for various operating and equipment expenses.
- A reduction of \$1.5 million related to elimination of the Cal-Gang grant program.

Civil Law, Criminal Law, and Public Rights Divisions. The Civil Law Division provides legal services to state agencies and constitutional officers in the areas of licensing, government law, health, education, welfare, regulation, and taxation. The Criminal Law Division represents the state in all criminal matters before the appellate and supreme courts and defends the state in actions filed by state inmates under the Federal Civil Rights Act. The Public Rights Division provides legal services to state agencies and Constitutional Officers in the areas of civil rights, natural resources, land law, consumer law, and child support enforcement. Major budget adjustments include:

- A reduction of 5 positions and \$1.8 million in the Civil Law Division.
- A reduction of \$1.6 million in the Criminal Law Division for the *Plata v. Davis* lawsuit related to inmate medical care at the Department of Corrections. The budget continues funding \$4.2 million for this case, primarily for compliance monitoring.
- An increase of \$1.3 million for legal expenses to continue the state's defense in *Williams v. State of California*, a constitutional challenge to the state's kindergarten-through high school education system.
- A reduction of \$3.2 million related to the elimination of the Spousal Abusers' Prosecution Program.
- An augmentation of \$5.7 million to fund specialist counsel for the continuing Lloyd's of London litigation.
- An augmentation of \$2.5 million to continue the defense of the *Hyatt v. Franchise Tax Board* case.

Divisions of Law Enforcement, Gambling Control, and Firearms. The Division of Law Enforcement is organized into five bureaus, including Investigation, Narcotic Enforcement, Forensic Services, Western States

Information Network, and Criminal Intelligence. The Division of Gambling Control investigates qualifications of individuals that apply for gambling licenses and monitors the conduct of licensees. The Firearms Division processes licenses/permits to possess, manufacture or sell dangerous weapons; administers the gun show producer and assault weapon registration programs; conducts firearms dealer and manufacturer inspections; and conducts the safe handgun and firearms safety device certification programs. Major adjustments include:

- A reduction of 13 positions and \$8.7 million from the General Fund in the Division of Law Enforcement. Of this amount, \$3.5 million is related to a proposal to charge local agencies for forensic analysis services.
- An augmentation of \$1.5 million and 13 positions to begin eliminating the current backlog of cases awaiting forensic analysis.

Criminal Justice Information Services Division. The Criminal Information Services Division was created in 1998-99 to include three former Division of Law Enforcement bureaus (Bureau of Criminal Information and Analysis, Bureau of Information and Identification, and the Western States Information Network) with the Hawkins Data Center and establishing the Criminal Justice Information Services Division. The budget for the division is proposed to decrease by \$4.5 million, or 2.9 percent, below current-year expenditures. Major adjustments include:

- A reduction of \$2 million from the General Fund and 14 positions related to the reduction or elimination of various programs.
- A reduction of \$1.3 million General Fund and \$2.2 million in reimbursements to reflect the transfer if the Child Support Program to the Department of Child Support Services.

Selected Issue

Forensic Services Fees. As noted above, the budget proposes a reduction of General Fund support for the Bureau of Forensic Services by \$3.5 million (\$7.1 million for full year) and an increase in reimbursement funding by an equal amount. These reimbursements would be funded by fees for forensic analysis charged to local agencies. The DOJ has 11 forensic labs around the state which provide services for counties that do not have their own facilities. Since 1972, the state has provided forensic analysis services at no charge for law enforcement agencies in 46 counties. These services include crime scene investigations, casework analysis, ballistics analysis, and DNA analysis and profiling.

In previous years, the LAO has noted that one option for savings would be to transfer costs of the regional forensic labs to the local law enforcement agencies that use the services. Last year, the LAO estimated that the savings generated by shifting 100 percent of costs for forensic services would be approximately \$16 million. The Legislature may wish to obtain additional information regarding the proposal to ensure that it makes sense from a policy perspective, does not lead to inequitable administration of justice, and is not overly burdensome to administer.

5240 Department of Corrections

The Department of Corrections (CDC) is responsible for the control, care, and treatment of men and women who have been convicted of serious crimes and entrusted to the department's Institution and Community Correctional programs. In addition, the CDC maintains a Health Care Services Program to address inmate health care needs and a civil narcotics treatment program for offenders with narcotic addictions.

The budget proposes \$5.3 billion for the CDC, which is an increase of \$40.2 million, or 0.8 percent, above the current-year budget. General Fund expenditures are proposed to increase by \$53.1 million, or 1 percent above current-year expenditures. The increase is due primarily to cost factors related to the projected increase in the inmate populations, and increased workers' compensation costs.

Authorized positions for the department are proposed to increase by a net 816 positions for a total of 46,174 positions. This increase is due primarily to increased population projections and related programmatic changes.

Summary of Expenditures

(dollars in thousands)	2002-2003	2003-2004	\$ Change	% Change
General Fund	\$5,096,077	\$5,149,208	\$53,131	1.0%
Federal Trust Fund	2,350	2,386	36	1.5%
Inmate Welfare Fund	47,366	50,009	2,643	5.6%
Special Deposit Fund	155	1,010	855	551.6%
Reimbursements	90,559	74,045	-16,514	-18.2%
Total	\$5,236,507	\$5,276,658	\$40,151	0.8%

Highlights

Institution Program. The California Department of Corrections is required by statute to accept convicted felons and civilly committed nonfelon narcotic addicts from California courts when their sentence is imprisonment in a state correctional facility. It is the department's responsibility to provide safe and secure detention facilities to protect society from further criminal activities and to provide necessary services such as food, clothing, medical care, psychiatric and counseling services and training, including academic and vocational education.

The department estimates the inmate population to increase from 160,661 on June 30, 2003 to 161,039 by June 30, 2004, an increase of 378 inmates, or 0.2 percent. The population projections estimate that the population will remain relatively flat through 2008, with an estimated inmate population of 161,199 by June 30, 2008. The actual population on June 30, 2002 was 157,979, a decrease of 3,518 from the previous year.

Major budget adjustments for the Institutions Program include:

- An increase of \$5.5 million and 75 positions to implement a standardized Administrative Segregation housing staffing pattern for all institutions, provide resources for a consultant to address standardized staffing for various missions, housing type, and physical plant, and to provide funding for three gang debriefing teams.
- An increase of \$21.1 million and 114 positions in the current year and \$14.7 million and 327 positions in the budget year to address the impact of sick leave usage for posted positions in Bargaining Unit 6.
- A reduction of \$2.6 million in the current year due to the proposed elimination of the Arts in Corrections Program. This proposal would make the Handicraft program, a leisure time activity, available statewide.
- A reduction of \$10.2 million in the budget year related to the closure of Northern California Women's Facility and conversion of the facility to a male reception center. The proposal identifies \$11 million in capital outlay costs in the budget year for upgrades to the facility, and notes that there will be substantial start up costs for reactivating the facility.
- \$220 million in lease revenue bonds for the study, preliminary plans, working drawings, and construction of a new condemned inmate complex at San Quentin prison.
- An assumption that California will receive \$154.5 million in federal funds to offset the incarceration of undocumented persons.

Health Care Services Program. The California Department of Corrections is mandated to provide health care to the inmate population. The mission of the Health Care Services program is to manage and deliver health care to the inmate population statewide consistent with adopted standards for quality and scope of services within a

custodial environment. The program strives to achieve this mission by providing cost-effective, timely, and competent care. Additionally, the program promotes inmate responsibility for their health.

The Health Care Services program is in the process of implementing a multidisciplinary, multiple service statewide health care delivery system. The delivery system seeks to provide inmates with timely access to staff, facilities, equipment, and procedures to diagnose and treat medical, dental, and mental health problems. Standardized screening and comprehensive mental health evaluations, licensed 24-hour medical care, adequate and timely mental health crisis care, and ongoing medical, dental, and mental health outpatient treatment are the basic components of the Health Care Services program. The program currently operates four licensed hospitals and a skilled nursing facility for female inmates. In addition, the department operates a hospice care wing at the California Medical Facility and an HIV unit at the California Institution for Men.

The proposed budget for the Health Care Services program is \$939.2 million, an increase of \$52.3 million, or 5.9 percent, above current-year expenditures. In recent years, the budget for the Healthcare Services Division has increased greatly due in large part to increases for contract medical costs, and the rise in costs for medical and psychiatric supplies. The 2003-04 budget proposes no increases for medical and psychiatric supplies or contract medical costs.

Major budget adjustments for the Health Care Services program include:

- An increase of \$4.2 million and 37.8 positions related to Coleman court order mandates for the Mental Health Services Delivery System. The proposal seeks positions and recruitment and retention funding to increase the number of acute psychiatric beds at Corcoran Hospital and the Skilled Nursing Facility at Central California Women's Facility.
- An increase of \$1.5 million and 21 positions to establish a Correctional Treatment Center (CTC) at the California Institute for Women and to maintain compliance with requirements for CTC licensure at Central California Women's Facility.
- Reappropriation of \$4 million General Fund for the Madrid Patient Information System. The Budget Act of 2001 appropriated \$7.9 million. CDC indicates that it is in the process of procuring the new system.

Community Correctional Program. The primary objective of this program is to increase the rate and degree of successful reintegration and release to society of adult offenders released from state prison to the jurisdiction of the Parole and Community Services Division. This objective is attained by providing support services, community program referral, control of behavior, and by increasing community awareness and understanding.

The department estimates that the parole population will be 117,233 by June 30, 2003. For 2003-04, the CDC projects population to decrease by 1,846, or 1.6 percent, for a total of 115,387 by June 30, 2004. This projection accounts for recent population trends and the estimated impact of Proposition 36 on the parole population.

Central Administration. The objective of the Central Administration program is to provide executive and administrative services to assure the overall success of the department's Institutions, Health Care Services, and Community Correctional programs. This program consists of the Executive Division, Support Services, and Field Operations. Major budget adjustments include:

- A one-time increase of \$32.8 million in the current year and a base budget increase of \$115.8 million in 2003-04 to address a budget shortfall for workers' compensation. Expenditures for workers' compensation have increased from \$68.9 million in 1995-96 to an estimated \$185.6 million in the budget year.
- An increase of \$2.4 million in the current year and \$6.7 million in the budget year for the increased operational costs associated with the new bargaining unit 6 contract. This proposal also requests \$12 million for 2004-05 and \$15.7 million for 2005-06. These amounts would provide funding for estimated increased costs related to legal representation, sick leave for permanent intermittent employees, survivor benefits, reductions to the institution vacancy plan, and parole agent workload.

- An increase of \$12.9 million in the current year and \$9.7 million in the budget year for increased costs of electricity and natural gas.

Selected Issues

Prison Reform Alternatives.

Over the last twenty years, the institution population at the California Department of Corrections (CDC) has increased significantly. The inmate population has grown from 23,500 in 1980 to 157,979 in 2002. Much of this increase has been driven by state sentencing changes. The inmate population growth was accommodated by building 21 new prisons and by adding beds to some of the 12 previously existing prisons. To address the demand for the housing of maximum security (level IV) inmates, in 1999 the Legislature authorized construction of the Delano II maximum security prison.

In stark contrast the rapid inmate population growth that CDC experienced in the 1980s and 1990s, CDC is now projecting virtually flat growth through 2008, and for the first time, experienced a decrease in population between 2001 and 2002. Proposition 36, which diverted nonviolent drug possession offenders into treatment, has played a role in stabilizing the inmate population.

Since 1980-81 the total budget for CDC has grown from \$408.6 million to \$5.1 billion in 2001-02. The proposed budget for the departments within the Youth and Adult Correctional Agency make up 9 percent of total General Fund expenditures. In light of this year's severe fiscal crisis, the Subcommittee may wish to consider policy changes that will prioritize the use of costly state prison resources. The Legislative Analyst and others have suggested a number of proposals in two broad categories:

Nonviolent offenders. According to the LAO's 2002-03 *Analysis*, 55 percent of the CDC's population are incarcerated for nonviolent offenses. These offenses include Petty Theft with a Prior, Drug Possession for Sale, Drug Possession, Grand Theft, DUI, Forgery/Fraud, Receiving Stolen Property, Other Property Offenses, and Vehicle Theft.

Parole Violators. CDC now supervises over 115,000 parolees. These parolees will be returned to custody for technical parole violations at a rate of 52% (not including parolees convicted of new crimes). California has the highest rate of parole violations in the nation. On average these "returned to custody" parole violators will spend an average of 4.5 months in prison for their violation. In a 1998 study, the National Council on Crime and Delinquency estimated that these parole violators occupy 21,155 prison beds -- about 13% of CDC's total capacity.

Potential prison reform alternatives for savings at the CDC include:

Intermediate Sanctions for Technical Parole Violators. California incarcerates more parole violators than the combined total of all other states in the country. In calendar year 2001, 74,280 parolees were returned to custody for parole violations, constituting approximately 17 percent of the total prison population. Approximately 53,860 of these parole violators were returned to prison for administrative or technical parole violations and minor criminality (such as petty theft and simple drug possession). According to the CDC the cost to incarcerate this parole violator population was \$340 million. One alternative may be to implement graduated sanctions for non-serious, non-violent parolees. The CDC estimates that a program of providing intermediate sanctions for parole violators such as day reporting centers, electronic monitoring, home detention, and Community Correctional Reentry Centers, together with additional parole agents for pre-release planning and transition services would provide net savings of \$77.2 million in the budget year, \$99.7 million in 2004-05, and \$189.3 million in 2005-06.

Direct Discharge from Prison. Last year the LAO raised the option of adopting Legislation to exempt certain non-violent, non-drug sale offenders from parole supervision. The CDC indicates that budget year savings would be \$33.2 million as CDC implements the changes, with savings of approximately \$113 million in 2004-05. The types of commitment offenses for individuals who would no longer be under parole supervision

include: Petty Theft with a Prior, Receiving Stolen Property, Forgery/Fraud, Other Property Crimes, Possession of a Controlled Substance, Grand Theft, Vehicle Theft, Possession of a Weapon, Escape, Hashish Possession, Burglary (1st and 2nd), and Driving Under the Influence.

Early Discharge from Parole. Under this option, parolees with nonviolent offenses who have served a certain amount of “clean time” on parole would be eligible for early discharge from parole. Last year during the budget process, the LAO estimated that the amount of saving would depend upon the length of clean time prior to discharge, ranging from \$50 million for six months to \$23 million for 12 months.

Early Release from Prison. Under this option, inmates would be released to parole 1 to 12 months early. This option excludes lifers, strikers, sex registrants, and violent or serious offenders from early release. CDC estimates that the potential savings range from \$10.1 million in 2003-04 and \$20.1 million in 2004-05 for one month early release to \$131.7 million in 2003-04 and \$261 million in 2004-05 for 13 month early release.

Elderly Inmates – Release to Parole. This option provides that non-violent, non-serious offenders 60 or over would be released directly to parole. Last year during the budget process, the LAO estimated that first year savings from this option would total \$3.4 million.

Removing State Prison as an Option for Certain Offenses. The CDC estimates budget year savings of \$28.8 million (based on implementation in January 2004) could be achieved by removing state prison as an option for the following offenses: Petty Theft with a Prior, DUI, Other Property Offenses (Perjury, Bribery, etc.), Drug Possession, Hashish Offenses, Receiving Stolen Property, Drug Possession for Sale, Vehicle Theft, Grand Theft, Forgery/ Fraud.

Parole in Lieu of Prison for Inmates with Short Commitments. This option provides that certain non-violent, non-serious, non- sex registrant offenders with short commitments would go directly to parole rather than to prison. Savings under this option would vary depending upon how you define short commitments. CDC will provide estimates for inmates with commitments of 3, 6, 9, and 12 months. Assuming partial year implementation, the option would provide savings of \$1 million for commitments of 3 months up to \$24.8 million for commitments for up to 12 months in 2003-04 and \$2.5 million for 3 months up to \$132 million for 12 months in 2004-05.

Closure of NCWF. The budget proposes closure of the Northern California Women’s Facility and conversion of the facility into a male reception center. The budget year savings are estimated at \$10.2 million. Conversion of this facility into a male reception center will require at least \$11 million in capital outlay expenditures, in addition to substantial costs for reactivation of the facility. The change to a male reception center would require legislation.

5430 Board of Corrections

The Board of Corrections (BOC) works in partnership with city and county officials to develop and maintain standards for the construction and operation of local jails and juvenile detention facilities and the employment and training of local corrections and probation personnel. The BOC also disburses training funds and administers the federal Violent Offender Incarceration/Truth-in-Sentencing (VOI/TIS) Grant, the Juvenile Hall/Camp Restoration program, the Repeat Offender Prevention Project, the Juvenile Crime Enforcement and Accountability Challenge Grant program, and the Mentally Ill Offender Crime Reduction Grant program. The BOC allocates these funds to public, private, or private/nonprofit participants in the local corrections community. The BOC is composed of 13 members—10 appointed by the Governor—confirmed by the Senate, and represents specific elements of local juvenile and adult criminal justice systems and the public. Statutory members are the Secretary of the Youth and Adult Correctional Agency, who serves as Chair, and the Directors of the Departments of Corrections and Youth Authority.

The budget for the BOC proposes \$132.1 million, an increase of \$2.8 million, or 2.1 percent above current-year expenditures. The General Fund portion of the budget reduces by \$30.8 million to \$44.8 million. This decrease is due primarily to the completion of General Fund grant programs from previous years. The Federal Funds are proposed to increase by \$50.8 million to \$84.3 million, primarily due to a new federal Violent Offender Incarceration/Truth-in-Sentencing grant.

Summary of Expenditures				
(dollars in thousands)	2002-2003	2003-2004	\$ Change	% Change
General Fund	\$75,623	\$44,813	-\$30,810	-40.7%
Corrections Training Fund	19,623	2,401	-17,222	-87.8%
Federal Trust Fund	33,466	84,256	50,790	151.8%
Reimbursements	588	588	\$0	0.0%
Total	\$129,300	\$132,058	\$2,758	2.1%

Highlight

- The budget proposes a reduction of \$16.2 million from the Corrections Training Fund associated with the partial reimbursement of tuition, travel, per diem, and staff replacement costs for training local correctional officers. The portion of local correctional officer training costs paid for by the state would become the responsibility of local correctional agencies. The budget proposes transfer of \$10.1 million from the Correctional Training Fund to the General Fund.

5440 Board of Prison Terms

Chapter 1139, Statutes of 1976 (SB 42), established the Community Release Board in 1977. The Board was renamed the Board of Prison Terms (BPT) effective January 1, 1980 with the enactment of Chapter 255, Statutes of 1979 (SB 281). The BPT considers parole release and establishes the length and condition of parole for all persons sentenced to prison under the Indeterminate Sentence Law, persons sentenced to prison for a term of less than life under Penal Code section 1168 (b), and persons serving a sentence of life with possibility of parole. The BPT has nine commissioners appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. Each commissioner serves a four-year term. The Governor designates the chairperson of the BPT and deputy commissioners are employed by the BPT in civil service positions. Their duties include hearing and deciding cases.

The budget for the BPT proposes \$30.6 million, a decrease of \$1.7 million or 5.5 percent from anticipated current-year expenditures. The budget adjustments include a reduction of \$1.2 million General Fund and 15 positions from state operations, and a further reduction of \$443,000 and 3 positions to reflect a decrease in projected life prisoner and parole revocation hearing workloads.

Summary of Expenditures				
(dollars in thousands)	2001-2002	2002-2003	\$ Change	% Change
General Fund	\$30,958	\$28,732	-\$2,226	-7.2%
Reimbursements	81	81	0	0.0%
Total	\$31,039	\$28,813	-\$2,226	-7.2%

5460 Department of the Youth Authority

The goals of the Youth Authority (YA) are to provide public safety through the operation of secure institutions, rehabilitate offenders, encourage restorative justice, transition offenders back to the community, and support local government and intervention programs. The budget proposes expenditures of \$414 million for the YA, a decrease of \$12.2 million, or 2.9 percent from anticipated current year expenditures. The primary reason for this reduction is the projected decrease in the YA's ward and parole populations. The ward population is projected to decrease by 105 wards from the amount projected in the 2001 Budget Act to 5,340 wards by June 30, 2003. The budget proposal projects the ward population to decrease by another 245 wards, or 4.6 percent resulting in a June 30 2004 population of 5,095. The parole population is projected to decrease by 210 cases to 3,830 by June 30, 2004.

Summary of Expenditures				
(dollars in thousands)	2002-2003	2003-2004	\$ Change	% Change
General Fund	\$354,596	\$336,757	-\$17,839	-5.0%
1988 County Correctional Bond	58	0	-58	-100.0%
State Lottery Education Fund	526	528	2	0.4%
Federal Trust Fund	1,456	1,472	16	1.1%
Reimbursements	69,611	75,285	5,674	8.2%
Total	\$426,247	\$414,042	-\$12,205	-2.9%

Highlights

Major Budget Adjustments

- An augmentation of \$3.4 million to reimburse the Department of Mental Health to staff and equip a 20-bed Inpatient Mental Health Facility at the Southern Youth Correctional Reception Center and Clinic.
- An increase of \$7.1 million in reimbursements from counties and a corresponding savings in General Fund to adjust for inflation the County Sliding Scale Fee assessed to counties for commitments to the Youth Authority.

Selected Issue

Closure Plan. The ward population at CYA has decreased significantly in recent years, from over 10,000 wards in 1996 to an estimated population of 5,095 at the end of the budget year. In the same period the budget for the CYA has only decreased from \$429 million to \$414 million. The average annual cost per ward is nearly \$50,000. While the CYA has closed down some living units within its existing facilities, in order to achieve greater savings, the Legislature directed CYA to prepare a facility closure plan that would close at least three facilities by June 2007. In January, CYA submitted a plan to close two facilities and would convert one facility to an all female facility.

8100 Office of Criminal Justice Planning

The goal of the Office of Criminal Planning (OCJP) is to improve the criminal justice system by providing financial and technical assistance to local jurisdictions, state agencies, and the private sector, providing education and training for citizens, and providing technical support to the administration. The OCJP is organized into three programs: Administration, Criminal Justice Projects, and the California Anti-Terrorism Information Center. Funding for the Criminal Justice Projects Program is budgeted at \$247.2 million, a

decrease of \$12.7 million, or 4.9 percent, from the current-year. The budget includes \$6.7 million for the California Anti-Terrorism Information Center.

Summary of Expenditures

(dollars in thousands)	2002-03	2003-04	\$ Change	% Change
General Fund	\$70,459	\$64,582	-\$5,877	-8.3%
Prosecutors/Defenders Training Fund	859	864	5	0.6%
Peace Officers' Training Fund	0	0	0	n/a
Victim Witness Assist Fund	17,011	17,083	72	0.4%
High Tech Theft Apprehension Fund	14,285	14,285	0	0.0%
Less funding provided by General Fund	-14,031	-14,031	0	0.0%
Less funding provided by Fed Funds	-254	-254	0	0.0%
Federal Trust Fund	175,119	168,253	-6,866	-3.9%
Reimbursements	3,084	3,084	0	0.0%
Total	\$266,532	\$253,866	-\$12,666	-4.8%

Highlights

- The budget assumes reductions of \$3.6 million in the current year and the budget year from various local assistance grant programs.
- The budget transfers the Domestic Violence Shelter Program to the Department of Health Services.

Selected Issues

Domestic Violence Shelter Program. In October 2002, the Bureau of State Audits (BSA) released its report which reviewed the domestic violence programs administered by OCJP and the Department of Health Services (DHS). The report raised concerns regarding the administration of the programs by both OCJP and DHS. In addition, among its findings, the report indicates that many of OCJP's and DHS's activities for awarding grants and conducting oversight of shelter-based grant recipients overlap. To improve the efficiency of the state's domestic violence programs and reduce overlap of administrative functions, BSA recommends that the Legislature consider implementing four alternatives:

- Continue to coordinate the departments' activities on projects in which they both have interests in improving shelters, and work together to identify opportunities that might allow each department to focus on funding specific activities.
- Issue a joint application for both departments' shelter based programs but have each department continue its separate oversight.
- Combine the shelter-based activities at one department.
- Consolidate all domestic violence programs at one department.

As noted, the budget proposes to combine the shelter-based programs at DHS. The Legislature may wish to consider the options provided by BSA and other proposals to create a program structure for domestic violence shelters that provides appropriate guidelines, adequate technical assistance, and non-duplicative oversight.

Local Assistance Reductions. The budget proposes to continue reductions proposed in the current year for various local assistance grant programs. The table below highlights the proposed reductions.

2002- 2003 Budget Authority	Amount		
Program Name	Previous Grant	Reduction	Proposed Budget
Victims Legal Resource Center	86,000	-45,000	41,000
Family Violence Prevention	97,000	-47,000	50,000
Homeless Youth	441,000	-45,000	396,000
Youth Emergency Telephone	169,000	-42,000	127,000
Child Sexual Abuse & Exploitation	1,000	-1,000	0
Child Sexual Abuse Prevention & Training	336,000	-34,000	302,000
Community Crime Resistance	461,000	-230,000	231,000
Career Criminal Apprehension	1,154,000	-288,000	866,000
Career Criminal Prosecution	3,987,000	-350,000	3,637,000
Serious Habitual Offender	273,000	-136,000	137,000
Vertical Prosecution – Statutory Rape	8,361,000	-1,591,000	6,770,000
Evidentiary Medical Training	682,000	-34,000	648,000
Vertical Defense of Indigents	346,000	-174,000	172,000
Public Prosecutor/Defender Training	14,000	-6,000	8,000
Suppression of Drug Abuse in Schools	768,000	-78,000	690,000
Gang Violence Suppression	2,321,000	-236,000	2,085,000
Multi-Agency Gang Enforcement Consortium	124,000	-31,000	93,000
Rural Crime Prevention	3,541,000	-200,000	3,341,000
Total	\$23,162,000	-\$3,568,000	\$19,594,000

The Legislature may wish to review other local assistance programs to determine if additional adjustments should be considered. For example, no reductions were proposed for OCJP's two largest grant programs, the War on Methamphetamine Program which provides \$15 million to central valley and northern rural counties to target anti-methamphetamine efforts, and the High Technology Theft and Apprehension Program which provides \$13.3 million from the General Fund to support regional High Technology Task Forces which target high technology crime.

8120 Commission on Peace Officer Training and Standards

The Commission on Peace Officer Training and Standards (POST) is responsible for raising the competence level of law enforcement officers in California by establishing minimum selection and training standards, and improving management practices. The proposed budget for POST is \$28.7 million, a reduction of \$23.7 million, or 45.2 percent from the estimated current year expenditures. This decrease is due to the elimination of the local assistance program that partially reimburses local law enforcement agencies for certain training costs. The portion of local law enforcement officer training costs paid by the state would be the responsibility of local law enforcement agencies. The budget proposes transfer of \$14.3 million from the Peace Officers' Training Fund to the General Fund.

Summary of Expenditures

(dollars in thousands)	2002-2003	2003-2004	\$ Change	% Change
General Fund	\$1	\$1	\$0	0.0%
Peace Officers' Training Fund	51,172	27,485	-23,687	-46.3%
Reimbursements	1,259	1,259	0	0.0%
Total	\$52,432	\$28,745	-\$23,687	-45.2%

